

ANTI-DRAFT PLOTTERS INDICTED



The



World.



WEATHER—Warm; probable showers to-night.

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U BOAT SUNK BY U. S. GUNNERS; BATTLE LASTS 90 MINUTES

CANVASS FOR DRAFT LAW VIOLATORS IS BEGUN BY CITY, STATE AND U. S. AUTHORITIES

Columbia Student and Anarchist Who Openly Refused to Register Indicted on Conspiracy Charge—New York City Enrolled 550,000.

Moving with a promptness and dispatch made possible by weeks of preparation, Federal, State and city authorities to-day started combing New York City for slackers. Incomplete figures show that about 550,000 registered here yesterday. The total for the nation is above 10,000,000.

Quick, stern justice to all violators of registration, as required under the Selective Draft Law, was taken as the Federal motto. Every branch of Federal service throughout the New York district was in action, aided materially by the police and Home Defense men, in house to house canvasses.

Lists of enlisted men were requisitioned from State armories and the headquarters of all military organizations subject to Federal service, the members of which were exempt from registration.

COLUMBIA STUDENT AND ANARCHIST INDICTED.

A practical demonstration of the fate which awaits registration delinquents was given by Assistant United States Attorney Harold A. Content in obtaining the immediate indictment of Charles Francis Phillips, the Columbia student and Louis Kramer, anarchist, the only two who openly defied the law and refused to register. They were arraigned before Judge Mayer and pleaded not guilty. Phillips was held in \$10,000 bail in addition to the \$3,000 bond already given for him and \$10,000 was added to the \$2,500 required of Kramer's sureties. Trial was set for Monday. As he came from the courtroom, Phillips was embraced by an elderly woman, who began to sob over him, crying: "My poor, poor boy!" He assumed an intensification of his attitude of heroic martyrdom, pushed her to one side and walked on. His lawyers said he might change his plea to "guilty" later in the day.

Eleanor Wilson Parker, the Barnard College senior, and Owen Cattell, another Columbia student, are to be tried with Phillips on conspiracy charges. Kramer will have as his co-defendants, Louis Steenberg, Joseph Walker and Morris Becker, the latter also an Anarchist, and all charged with anti-conscription activity at a pacifist meeting at Madison Square Garden last Thursday night.

Kramer and Phillips, if convicted, may be sentenced to three years' imprisonment and the others to two years.

Miss Parker's bond of \$1,500 may be revoked for a second defiance of the law. Federal authorities declared to-day. In fixing Miss Parker's bail last week, Judge Mayer named the low figure on condition that she remain at her parents' home in Ashbury Park, N. J. It was said Miss Parker openly came to New York yesterday and visited Cattell and Phillips.

United States Marshal Thomas D. McCarthy stated this afternoon that it probably will be two days before his deputies will start the actual arrests of slackers. They will then be rounded up and their cases hurried to trial.

Two Grand Juries are sitting to deal with all registration violators. The May Jury was held over after

FIRST ARMY DRAFT BY PRESIDENT WILL BE ABOUT JULY 1

More Than a Million Men to Be Assembled in the Initial Summons to Arms.

By Samuel M. Williams. (Special Staff Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Indications now are that owing to registration day success, the President will issue, within a few days, his proclamation promulgating rules and regulations governing draft and exemption, and also arrange for the appointment of the numerous boards who will supervise the work.

Some time will be necessitated in getting all this machinery into operation, so that actual drawing of names is scarcely likely to begin before July 1. The entire summer will be given to this task of selecting the men to compose the new army. They cannot be put into service, however, before Sept. 1, as the training camps will not be ready for them until that date.

In every county and city there will be appointed by the President a local board of civilians to govern the draft and exemption. Over them will be a Board of Review, also appointed by the President, for each Federal judicial district.

The President's proclamation will prescribe the number of men to be selected by draft. The precise number has not yet been fixed, but it will be something more than a million. The actual number required for army service at present is 625,000, but more than that will be drawn to allow for exemptions and discharges.

It has been finally decided that drafting will come first and exemption afterward. The whole number of men registered will not be sifted out by examination, but only those whose names are drawn. Those who are not drawn will have nothing to do, nor will they be called upon for duty at present. They will still be held liable, however, for future calls in case more men are needed.

The most difficult part of the draft work will be passing upon claims for exemption. The conscription law provides that certain persons shall be wholly exempt, such as public officials, workmen in navy yards and arsenals, pilots, mariners, ministers and certain persons of religious creeds having conscientious objections to war.

The most difficult question, however, will relate to the following paragraph of the exemption section:

"Persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the military establishment, or the effective operation of the national industries during the emergency, and those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support, which renders their exclusion or discharge advisable."

It is not the intention of the Government to exempt all the persons included in the above classification. The rule has been laid down that each case will have to be considered upon its merits. The boards must decide what persons and how many are needed in industries, and also how pressing is the family dependence in each case.

The President's hardest task to-day is deciding the rules and regulations governing exemption procedure. If it were a mere mathematical problem, as the army experts would like to have it, simple, hard and fast rules could be prescribed, but a great deal of policy and consideration for the human equation enters into the problem.

\$200,000 THIEF TELLS WHOLE STORY, ACCUSING WOMAN

Mrs. Briggs, Lawyer's Wife, Hears Foye Say She Prompted Crime and Got \$21,000.

Neighbors of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Briggs, the wife of a Brooklyn lawyer, who was arrested last Friday at her home, No. 978 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, charged with receiving from James E. Foye, an ex-convict, \$21,000 of the \$200,000 he stole from a New York and Philadelphia banking firm, packed Centre Street Court to-day when she was brought up for examination before Magistrate Krotel.

Because of their presence John B. Doyle, Mrs. Briggs's lawyer, asked the court to hear the case in private. Magistrate Krotel denied the request. Mrs. Briggs, a striking looking brunette of thirty-seven, mother of two children, kept her head buried in her hands during most of the proceeding, weeping softly as Foye told the details of their relations and virtually charged her with having encouraged him to steal the money which resulted in his serving a term in the Eastern Penitentiary, Pennsylvania.

After Foye and two bank clerks had testified an adjournment was taken until Friday. Mrs. Briggs refused to make any statement. Her husband, F. Fossett Briggs, was not in court. Foye, a tall, debonair, florid complexioned man, thirty-eight years old, was recently pardoned by Gov. Brumbaugh. His mother, through whose efforts Mrs. Briggs was located while he was in prison, accompanied him to court.

Foye said that in 1912 he was employed by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as a clerk at \$75 a month. He was married, but had separated from his wife. He testified that he first met Mrs. Briggs, who was then Mrs. Austin of Boston, at St. John's Place and Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn. They were waiting for a trolley at that point and following a flirtatious exchange of words.

"I went away during the summer of 1913 and did not see her again until Labor Day," continued Foye. "We renewed our acquaintance, visiting all the restaurants and places of entertainment in the Broadway district. We both loved to dance. Late in September we left Bustanoby's one afternoon and went to the Grand Union Hotel, where we registered as man and wife."

Mrs. Briggs's sobbing was almost audible at this point. It had no effect on Foye. He said that while they were at the Grand Union he told her he was only making \$75 a month and was not able to do all he would like to for her.

"I told her I could make a good deal more if I wanted to be crooked," said Foye. "She asked me how much I could make. I told her maybe \$100,000, maybe \$200,000. She said: 'That sounds good to me.' I said: 'I'm liable to go to prison.'"

Foye says they discussed the plan he had in mind. He says that not long afterward he "borrowed" stock from the safe deposit vaults of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, took it to Chandler Bros. & Co., bankers, Philadelphia office, and got \$100,000 on it, the first of a series of operations which ultimately reached \$200,000. He opened an account in the Knickerbocker Trust Company in this city, depositing \$100,000.

"After I got the first \$100,000 I called her up and we had dinner together,"

LINER MAKES BOLD STAND AGAINST THE SUBMARINE

State Department Officially Announces That Last Shell From Armed American Steamer Hit U Boat, Which Raised Clear Out of Water and Then Disappeared.

Story Cabled by U. S. Consul Says Liner Fired Twenty-Five Shots to Thirty-Five by Raider—Name Withheld, but Is Known Not to Be Mongolia.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—In an hour and a half running fight between an American armed merchantman and a German submarine the merchantman sank the submersible, according to official advices to the State Department to-day.

The submarine, flying no flag, fired 35 shots and the steamer 25. According to State Department reports, the last shot pierced the U boat, which reared out of the water, stern up, standing upright for a few seconds, then disappearing from sight.

The steamer captain and the commander of the American armed guard believe the submarine was sunk and the Navy Department is convinced that in this case there is no question the U boat was bagged.

SIX GERMAN AIRPLANES IN ENGLISH RAID DESTROYED

Fleet of 18 Started to Bombard British Coast—Casualties, 12 Killed, 36 Injured.

LONDON, June 6.—The official announcement to-day says that at least six German airplanes were destroyed in the fleet of eighteen that made the raid yesterday over the Essex and Kent sections of the English coast.

The total casualties in the raid were: Killed, twelve; injured, thirty-six. "Yesterday afternoon four Royal Naval Air Service pilots on patrol off Dunkirk observed about eighteen enemy aircraft off Ostend, well out at sea, proceeding in a northwesterly direction. Indecisive engagements took place and the enemy were chased to England."

"On their return journey the enemy were pursued and engaged by a naval machine from an air station on the Kentish coast. Two enemy aircraft were in turn attacked and driven down by this pilot, who then landed at Dunkirk. Other engagements between Royal Naval Air Service machines from home stations and the enemy also took place over the Thames Estuary."

"Later ten naval pilots from Dunkirk encountered sixteen hostile aircraft off Ostend, returning from their raid on England, and numerous fights took place. Two of these hostile aircraft were completely destroyed and four others were driven down out of control, of which two are considered also to have been destroyed."

LAWS STAND, SAYS WILSON.

President Against Relaxing Safe Guards Thrown About Labor.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—President Wilson to-day, in a letter to Gov. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, openly expressed his opposition to relaxing laws by which magistrates have been thrown about labor, as a war measure.

"I feel that there is no necessity for such action," wrote the President, "and it would lead to a slackening of the energy of the Nation, rather than to an increase of it, besides being very unfair to the laboring people themselves."

BELGIUM WILL SEND A MISSION TO U. S. WITHIN FEW WEEKS

Headed by Former Minister to This Country, Who Wed Daughter of Gen. Clayton.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Belgium will send an official mission to the United States, headed by Baron Moncheur, former Minister here. It will arrive within the next three weeks. Belgium regards the United States as her great benefactor and is eager to express her appreciation in the most whole-hearted way.

Baron Moncheur is now chief of the political bureau of the Belgian Foreign Office at Havre. His wife is American, daughter of Gen. Powell Clayton, once United States Minister to Mexico. At the outbreak of the war Baron Moncheur was Belgian Minister to Turkey.

Gen. Lesleir is also a Commissioner. He formerly commanded the first division of Belgian cavalry. M. Hector Carlier, counselor of the Commission, is a banker. Major Osterleth was formerly military attaché at the Belgian legation in Petrograd.

The fifth member of the mission is Count Louis Dursel, first cousin of the Duke Dursel. He is a lieutenant in the Belgian Army.

First Arrest Reported for Failure to Register.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The first official report of an arrest for failure to register received at the Department of Justice came from Deadwood, S. D., where Anton Malata, a Slavonian, was placed in jail for non-compliance with the law.

Prince Udine Much Improved.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The condition of the Prince of Udine, head of the Italian mission, showed marked improvement to-day. It was officially announced in a bulletin issued by Dr. Fiora of the embassy.

NO PEACE FOR FRANCE WITHOUT VICTORY

But Premier Ribot Declares That Nation in Entire Accord With United States.

PARIS, June 6.—Announcing France is in entire accord with the United States, Premier Ribot this afternoon declared to a special sitting of the senate that there "can be no peace without a victory."

"Alsace and Lorraine must be returned," he said. "No Frenchman dares say there can be peace until that is accomplished. We do not want indemnities, but reparation for damages."

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU

Arrive, Traveler (World) Building, 63-65 Park Row, N. Y. City. Tickets, reservations, baggage, etc., for all European, American, and South American steamship lines. Baggage and port charges from \$1.00 per day and night. Travelers' checks and money orders for sale. Telephone Beckman 6000.—Advt.

SINKING OF A U BOAT TOLD BY NOTE IN BOTTLE

Message Picked Up Off Helligoland Says British Cruiser Destroyed Submarine March 16.

CHRISTIANIA, June 6.—A British cruiser sank a German submarine March 16, according to a message enclosed in a bottle picked up off Helligoland by the crew of a steamer arriving here to-day.

25,000 Filipinos Are Offered for Service.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A force of 25,000 Filipino troops wherever they may be needed was offered to President Wilson to-day by Manuel Quezon, former Filipino Delegate in Congress and now President of the Philippine Senate. Mr. Quezon said the force now was being organized and could be made ready in ten months.

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